

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: L.G.S. Rao.

(Laxmansandra Gundappa Shankara Rao).

Date and Place of Birth:

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Marital Status, etc.:

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Qualifications:

1. B.Sc. Hons. (Biochemistry and Botany) - 1949.
University of Mysore.
2. M.Sc. (Botany) - 1954.
University of Mysore.
3. M.Sc. (Biochemistry) - 1962.
University of London.
4. Ph.D. (Biochemistry) - 1966.
University of Newcastle.

Experience:

1. Lecturer in Biology (1949 - 1953) - University of Travancore.
2. Research Student (September, 1954 - April, 1956) - Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
3. Research Fellow, Indian Council of Medical Research (April, 1956 - September, 1957) - Department of Biochemistry, All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore. The work involved the determination of constituents of body-fluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, paper chromatography of urinary amino acids and their metabolites and agar-gel electrophoresis of serum proteins in chronic schizophrenic patients.

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4. Medical Laboratory Technician (April, 1958 - December, 1959) - Bow and Paddington Group Hospitals, London. Part of this time was spent in participation in research on the effect of androgens on nitrogen and electrolyte balance in patients with disorders of the kidney. I have been recognised as a qualified Medical Laboratory Technician by the Ministry of Health.
5. Hospital Biochemist, Basic Grade (January, 1960 - December, 1962) - Chelsea Hospital for Women, London, S.W.3. Determination of steroid hormones and metabolites in body fluids of patients with endocrine disorders.
6. Junior Research Associate (December, 1962 - December, 1963) - Department of Physiology, The Medical School, University of Newcastle. Research for Ph.D. Degree and teaching of Biochemistry to Science, Dental and Medical Students.
7. Senior Biochemist (April, 1966 - June, 1968) - Psychosomatic Research Unit, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow. Research into Lung Cancer, Heart Disease and Depressive Illness. I was in charge of the biochemistry laboratory and responsible for both the day-to-day running of the laboratory as well as planning the research programme.
8. Lecturer in Biochemistry (July, 1968 - September, 1972) - Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Glasgow, Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, S.W.1. Duties same as in 7.
9. Senior Biochemist (October, 1972 - to date) - Regional Steroid Laboratory, The Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, G4 0SF. Determination of steroid hormones in various disorders in patients of this and other hospitals in this Region.

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Publications:

1. Rao, L.G.S. & Taylor, W.
Sex and species differences in conjugate formation during the metabolism of (4-14C) progesterone in vitro. (1963).
Biochem. J. 90,30P.
2. Rao, L.G.S. & Taylor, W.
Sex and species differences in conjugate formation during the metabolism of (4-14C) progesterone by liver homogenates. (1965).
Biochem. J. 95,172.
3. Rao, L.G.S. & Taylor, W.
Effect of preincubation of homogenate of glucuronide formation during the metabolism of (4-14C) progesterone by male and female rat liver. (1965). Biochem. J. 96,61P.
4. Rao, L.G.S. & Taylor, W.
Glucuronide formation during the metabolism of (4-14C) progesterone by cat-liver homogenate. (1965). Biochem. J. 96,62P.
5. Kissen, D.M. & Rao, L.G.S.
Steroid excretion and personality in lung cancer. (1969).
Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 164,476.
6. Rao, L.G.S.
Urinary steroid excretion patterns after acute myocardial infarction. (1970). Lancet, ii,390.
7. Rao, L.G.S.
Discriminant function based on abnormalities in steroid excretion in patients with lung cancer. (1970). Lancet, ii,441.
8. Rao, L.G.S. & Hewit, M.L.
Prognostic significance of a steroid discriminant function in patients with inoperable lung cancer. (1970). Lancet, ii,1063.
See also Editorial on this work on page 1070.
9. Rao, L.G.S.
The concept of lung cancer as an endocrine disease. (1972).
Nature, 235,220.

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Publications - Continued:

10. Rao, L.G.S.

Effect of resection of lung tumours on the steroid abnormalities in patients with lung cancer. (1971). Brit. Med. J. iv, 588.

11. Rao, L.G.S.

Prediction of two-year survival in lung cancer patients by their pre-operative steroid excretion patterns. (1972).

Brit. J. Surgery, 59, 977.

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